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NOTICE:

L. P. Fisher is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

A. D. McInnes, - - - - -	Nanaimo,
S. T. Tilley, - - - - -	New Westminster,
H. Nelson, - - - - -	Yale,
B. Bradley, - - - - -	Fort Alexander,
Robinson's Express, - - - - -	Similkameen,
M. Merritt, - - - - -	Fort Hope,
T. M. Loop, - - - - -	Lillooet,
T. Cooper, - - - - -	Port Douglas,
C. Peterson, - - - - -	Lytton City,
L. P. Fisher, - - - - -	San Francisco,
G. Street and F. Algar, - - - - -	London.

[From our Extra of Yesterday]

ARRIVAL OF THE ELIZA ANDERSON.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO AUG. 21:

Progress of the War in the United States.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE!!

The Rebel State Officers of Missouri Deposed and Union Men elected by the Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the *Anderson* we are placed in possession of dates from St. Louis to Aug. 2d. The following is from the San Francisco *Bulletin's* dispatch:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.—In the Senate Mr. Hale, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of U. S. property at the Navy Yards of Pensacola and Norfolk. Trumbull moved to add to the Armory at Harper's Ferry which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Evening *Bulletin* has an interesting statement from the lips of a wealthy Southerner residing a few miles from Manassas Junction. He witnessed the battle on Tuesday, and described the conduct of the Federal troops as brave and daring in every respect. He states the rebel losses as between three and four thousand. He says the Black Horse Cavalry, the crack regiment, was most terribly cut up—only 200 of the regiment saved. He says it was a most fortunate thing we did not drive the rebels beyond Manassas Junction. Within two miles of the rear of the Junction, the ground, for many acres, was terribly mined in a most artistic manner, and tons of gunpowder placed there. He thinks the Government was not aware of the extent of the rebel preparations to destroy our troops. Thirteen thousand negroes were employed in the intrenchments at Manassas, and about the same number at Richmond. Gen. Lee was not at Manassas during the battle, and is now at Richmond commanding an active force of 10,000. Richmond was surrounded with mines like those at Manassas. If the rebels find the Unionists are going to take the city they will blow it up. Had the federal force got beyond the Junction last Sunday Beauregard admits that the rebel cause would have been lost forever.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Troops in large numbers are being hurried from Tenn. to Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—15,000 troops which were not brought upon the field are in as good condition as possible after a long march upon insufficient rations.

Others which were in action are now being fully organized. Had our company officers in the late engagement been good, we should have been much better off. The Commissary department is responsible in a great degree for the disaster. The conduct of the rebels in firing upon the hospitals, in killing the wounded, excites horror. Cameron strove to prevent the attack, being convinced of its madness. Gen. McDowell and all his officers doubted as to the result, when the attack was made. But he was determined to run a great risk in hope of a great victory. Our loss in artillery, ammunition and provisions captured or thrown away, is within \$30,000. Regiments reported one-half cut to pieces, are found not twenty missing. Six complete batteries of artillery arrived here to-day.

Nearly 60,000 troops have been offered the Government since the battle, many of whom have seen European service. Ohio has several new regiments ready, which have been accepted. Connecticut regiments which came latest from the battle field saved \$2,000,000 by the collection of stores which had been abandoned during the retreat.

Col. Miles, who commanded the reserve

corps at Centerville during the fight at Bull's Run, has been arrested for dereliction of duty. The rebels are planting batteries of artillery at Fairfax Court House.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—A private letter from Gen. Patterson, dated Harper's Ferry, July 22d, says Gen. Johnson retreated to Winchester, where he had thrown up entrenchments, and had a large number of heavy guns. I could have turned his position and attacked him in the rear, but he had received large reinforcements from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, making a total force of upwards of 41,000 rebels. My force was less than 20,000, being fourteen regiments whose term expired, or would expire within a week, all refusing to stay an hour over time but four regiments, viz: 2d Indiana, 11 and 13 Pa., and another unknown. Nine regiments have gone home, two more go to-day, three more to-morrow. To avoid being cut off with the Zouaves, I fell back to this place. We had a severe fight at Harper's Ferry, but were successful and routed the rebels completely.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Southern dispatches, via Louisville, July 26, say Jeff Davis commanded the centre, Beauregard the right, and Johnson the left wing of the rebels at Manassas. The best Federal troops were concentrated against Johnson's command, and pressed so severely that the issue in that direction seemed doubtful. It was heard that Bayle's Georgia regiment, which was posted there was terribly cut up. A large body of troops from Davis' command, at this critical moment, came to Johnson's assistance, and turned the tide of battle.

Jeff. Davis, in a dispatch to the rebel Congress at Richmond, states, among other things, that the "battle was mainly fought by our left wing." Our force was 15,000, and that of the enemy estimated at 35,000."

Another dispatch says L. M. Brush was arrested at Manassas as a spy, and federal papers found on his body.

By Saturday night there will be at least 100,000 Federal troops on the line of the Potomac, extending all the way to Harper's Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The *Bulletin's* special dispatch states, on authority of a letter from Leesburg, that Col. Corcoran and Congressman Ely are prisoners at Manassas. The dispatch also states that Col. Wade Hampton was killed, and that the rebels are taking care of our wounded, and burying our dead.

BOSTON, July 26.—The U. S. steamer *South Carolina* was off Galveston on the 6th. She had captured eleven vessels since establishing the blockade on the 3d.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says the loss of the rebel forces is estimated by their own military authorities at over 2000. South Carolina troops suffered most severely.

The fact that nothing has been heard from those persons who went with flags of truce to recover the body of Col. Cameron, is interpreted as an indication that the rebels have some new scheme afoot which they desire to keep secret.

Several regiments have re-enlisted for the war. The fortifications about Washington are fast being mounted with guns. The outposts are again being gradually extended in the direction of the rebels.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says a letter has just been received from Savannah, Ga., which states that general gloom pervades there. Mr. Owen, the most talented lawyer of the place, was insane over the condition of the country. He had been a firm Union man.

A private of the 69th regiment arrived to-night, having escaped from Manassas, says the rebels had many prisoners closely confined, and many had died. He had little opportunity to see much, but confirms reports. They look rough—some were wounded, and about one half have nothing but shirts and pants on. He also confirms reports of an immense rebel loss.

Vessels are engaged carrying heavy timbers for the fortification along the heights above Alexandria, as well as shot and shell, and the city feels stronger than it has since Sunday.

A private letter received from Virginia says Hunter, of Prince William county, was killed, making the fourth general lost by the enemy.

Large numbers of boat Howitzers are here, with immense shell guns. Some have been recently mounted.

Intelligence has just been received by the Government that the rebels are again concentrating at Winchester and vicinity, under Lee and Johnson. Considerable apprehension is entertained in relation to our forces at Harper's Ferry.

PALADELPHIA, July 27.—A card from Jas. E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, appears in the *North American*, denying the charges against him, and demanding an investigation.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow, requesting the President to provide the exchange of Messrs. Burnett and Vallandigham for the Hon. Alfred Ely, now a prisoner at Manassas, which may be voted over at Manassas, which may be voted down on the ground of the improbability that the rebels will not give up one of our men for two they have already.

Col. Miles, who commanded the reserve

steams left Memphis on Wednesday, and that yesterday they were engaged carrying troops to Randolph and Union City, and to New Madrid, Mo., 28 miles from Bird's Point. It is rumored that they intend attacking that place at an early day. Our troops are anxious and ready to receive them. Scouts just in report a large encampment of rebels at Madrid.

Trains north on the Mobile railroad have been stopped running by order of Gen. Polk.

As a significant fact, it is also reported that a fleet of steamers is transporting troops to the point to attack Cairo simultaneously with the attack on Bird's Point.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—Gen. Cox occupied Chillicothe, Va., on the Kanawha, yesterday. The rebels are retreating and burning the bridges. A rebel steamer was abandoned and burned. It is supposed the rebels will be met by Rosecrance's column, sent some days ago to intercept their retreat.

PORT MONROE, July 26.—Lieut. Crosby, yesterday, took charge of an expedition to Buck's River, consisting of three hundred men and two field pieces, upon a propeller vessel.

It appears, on investigation in official quarters that the number of the killed in the late battle is being considerably reduced, until to-day it amounted to only 1000. A large number of our troops who were taken prisoners were placed among the living.

WASHINGTON, July 27th.—The Potomac below Washington cannot be crossed by the rebels. It is guarded by a large naval force. The river above is equally secure.

There will be an entire change in the organization of the army, by placing each brigade and division on a more satisfactory basis.

A reconnoisance was made last night by a large body of cavalry and infantry, in the direction of Fairfax Court House. They found no signs of the enemy except a mounted picket guard.

The rebels have withdrawn from before our line. Their whereabouts is not known.

It is supposed that Col. Cameron's body lies unburied on the field or in the trenches. The rebel chiefs had agreed to exchange prisoners.

Col. Lauder will be authorized to summon the "men from the mountains and plains," with whom he was associated on the overland route.

CAIRO, July 28th.—An Englishman from the rebel camp, says all troops at Union City have received marching orders—their destination is Bird's Point.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The Federal prisoners have just arrived. They were prisoners at Sudsloss church. The enemy acknowledges 1,500 loss, and have 600 of our men prisoners. The enemy claims to have 42 Federal officers and 12 medical men prisoners.

CAIRO, July 27th.—The rebels have not approached nearer than New Madrid, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 27th.—7,000 Arkansas troops had arrived at Fort Luke, Mo. He has been elected to a generalship in place of Watkins.

Gen. Polk has refused passes to all persons wishing to leave Memphis for the North.

WASHINGTON, July 29th.—Advices received to-day says the rebels are not contemplating an attack on Washington, but on H. R. Price's Ferry.

Nothing has been received at the War Department to justify the report that Banks has evacuated Harper's Ferry. He is instructed to hold his position which is a strong one. Banks has been much weakened by the withdrawal of the 3 month's men. Government is prepared for this.

Johnson's army, when last heard from, was on its way to Winchester.

The Fire Zouaves, since the retreat, have been in a state of insubordination, which reached its climax last night; acting Brig. Gen. McCann ordered out one of his regiments, suppressed the rebellion and disarmed the whole regiment; nine attempted to desert but were arrested and lodged in jail.

NEW YORK, July 30th.—It proves untrue that the Confederate troops gave the troops at Newport News 25 hours to leave.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.—Rice, from the committee on Naval affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of small side-wheel steamers of light draught and great swiftness, appropriating \$120,000. The steamers proposed are of light draught, and can penetrate into bays and inlets, and carry one or two guns.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the District of Columbia passed.

Spaulding offered a resolution, the Senate concurring, that both Houses close the present session on Friday next. Adopted. In the Senate the Tariff bill was taken up and passed.

The Baltimore *Clipper* says nearly 400 negroes appeared at Fort Monroe, and claimed protection. They say Hampton was to be attacked by the rebels, and they had been advised to flee to the Fort. Gen. Butler ordered them to return.

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steams left Memphis on Wednesday, and that yesterday they were engaged carrying troops to Randolph and Union City, and to New Madrid, Mo., 28 miles from Bird's Point.

Gen. McClellan had issued orders forbidding departing soldiers from taking arms with them.

LOUISVILLE, July 30th.—The Richmond bank convention adjourned after endorsing the Confederate Government to issue \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Mr. Toombs has resigned the State Secretaryship of the Confederate States, Hunter succeeded him.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30th.—Gov. Ogle received a call from the General Government for five regiments for the war.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.—The *Tribune's* special dispatch says the Navy Department received a letter from Commodore Craven, of the Potomac fleet, dated on steamer *Yankee* yesterday, saying he found a concealed rebel battery at Marlborough Point.

We opened a fire on them, which they returned, with rifled cannon, one shot taking effect in the wheelhouse, but did not do much damage. There are at least a regiment of them, and have mounted five cannon or more; on the opposite side of the creek there is another regiment of rebels.

Nine employees of the Government were arrested yesterday by order of Gen. Scott. The *Freeborn* has a schooner in tow, captured while crossing over to White House Point, taking the J. H. Davis mail, which was making regular trips between Washington and Virginia.

A number of officers of the Fire Zouaves and Seventy-Ninth have resigned, and others will follow.

The 29th New York Regiment has been pushed forward to Cloud's mill, five and a half miles beyond Alexandria.

Banks had 14,000 men at his command yesterday. Six regiments have joined him within the last eight hours.

It is believed that there are not less than ten thousand troops on the line of the Potomac at Baltimore.

CLARKSBURG, Va., July 30th.—We have exciting rumor to-day of an engagement between Col. Tyler, of the 7th Ohio regiment, at the head of 3,000 troops, and Gov. Wise, with 7,000 rebels, at Bull's town, in which 600 of our men and 1,500 of Wise's men were killed. Wise is retreating.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.—Col. Stone arrived to-day from Harper's Ferry. He left there last evening. His division is now retained there. He says Banks is strongly entrenched and can withstand any attack. Reinforcements arriving daily. Little is known as to the rebel movements.

Gen. McClellan visited the Senate to-day, and was warmly received.

Detachments of cavalry left to-day for Harper's Ferry.

Lieut. Col. Fowler, reported killed, is alive in Washington.

The Times dispatch says: "I am reliably informed that Col. Hunter and Hurstman are so rapidly recovering that they will report for duty next Monday."

JEFFERSON CITY, July 30th.—The Convention to-day, declared the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor and Secretary of State, vacant by a vote of 56 to 25, and the seats of present members of the Assembly were vacated by a vote of 52 to 25. The Convention adopted, after material alterations, the whole of the report of the Committee of regulations hitherto reported.

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a provisional Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Secretary of State. Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson and Thos. L. Price, are spoken of for Governor. They are all Union men.

WASHINGTON, July 31st.—It was reported among Secessionists that the Maryland Legislature would attempt to pass a secession ordinance in secret session, but they are closely watched by Gen. Dix. There is a rumor in the city to-day that Gen. Lee is advancing with a large force on Banks, on his position at Harper's Ferry. The brigade of Col. Howard is busily engaged to-day in throwing up entrenchments five miles from Alexandria. Seven additional regiments have gone up to the Chain Bridge this morning, where there are thirty or more regiments already posted.

NEW YORK, July 31st.—Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves, is rapidly recovering. The Zouaves

THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, NOV. 17th, 1861.

Gratuitous.

Notices of Divine Service and Advertisements of Marriages or Deaths inserted GRATUITOUSLY.

Wednesday Morning, August 21, 1861.

Steam and Immigration.

The House has held two or three sittings over the Estimates, but has not yet reached the main questions—steam and immigration. Nearly all the other items in the Estimates may come under the head of stereotype legislation. As steam and immigration are new questions we are anxious to see them treated in such a way as will give us an equivalent for the money voted. In the first place, if we subsidize a steamship line, we want direct voyages made between San Francisco and this port. If they call in at Portland on the down trip, it would not matter so much perhaps; but we may rest assured that if they enter Columbia River on the voyage up, they will not land as many passengers here as if they came direct. The cry raised in Fortland in favor of the Nez Perces mines will be worked so cleverly by our neighbors (and no blame to them,) that they will for a time materially lessen the travel hither.

Our main object in subsidizing a steamship line should be to open a cheap channel for immigrants to this and the neighboring colony, and whatever interferes with that object should be avoided. There are objections even to calling at Portland on the way down. For instance: cases have repeatedly occurred in which gold dust shipped from here by express has been credited to the account of the Nez Perce mines in the San Francisco papers. Such a thing is a very serious disadvantage; it is a positive injury to the country. At whose door this piece of work of hiding our gold exports is to be laid, we have yet to determine. It is certainly our interest to demonstrate to the people of California that our mining population do take out a larger quantity of gold in proportion to their number than either California or Australia.

If steamships however touch at Portland on the down trip, and if our shipments of gold-dust are put to the credit of Nez Perce shipments, to stop such malpractices we have either to subsidize a direct line both up and down, or provide other means to place ourselves properly before the world. We have before suggested that an Emigrant Agent at San Francisco was desirable. We hold it to be necessary still. Such an officer could do these Colonies an immense service. He would not only bring our exports of gold before the public there, but would be on hand to furnish every information respecting this country. We have reliable data for stating that large numbers of British subjects are attracted to California, who would come here were any means provided to disseminate reliable information among them. Many such start for this country, but are persuaded to stop short through unfavorable reports, or the impossibility to obtain reliable information. When steam subsidies and immigration are on the trip, it is hoped an Emigrant Agent will not be lost sight of. It would be but a single step towards diffusing information or promoting immigration; yet we believe it to be a step in the right direction. It presents the greatest promise of yielding immediately a favorable result; but at the same time it should not be entered upon as a finality measure in promoting immigration. We want Emigration Agents in the Eastern provinces, in England, or even in Australia. And if the Assembly wish to do something for the country, they will make direct steam communication and Emigration Agencies the feature of the session.

Europe.

The fire was still burning in London on Saturday evening, June 29, the flames and smoke burst forth with great force, and at 10 o'clock a loud explosion took place.

The Comptoir d'Escompte of Paris, which recently aimed a blow at the business transacted by the English banks between Europe and the East, had announced its intention to extend its operations to North America, by making advances to French merchants trading with America. The French government seems desirous of drawing closer together the commercial bonds between France and the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: The official reception of the Siamese Ambassador by the Emperor took place on Friday, at Fontainebleau.

M. Lessop had been in Paris for a few days, having come from Egypt to remove certain difficulties relative to the works at the Isthmus of Suez.

Two batteries of artillery and a company of militia workmen had arrived at Toulon, to embark for Cochin China.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: Among the consequences of the recognition of the Italian Kingdom will be the admission of the new Italian loan to the Paris Bourse.

About 35 glass furnaces had been stopped near Charenton, France, in consequence of the crisis in America.

Letters from Algeria state that in some districts the grain crops had been entirely destroyed.

The Paris papers of July 2d publish despatches announcing that disturbances had taken place at Naples. The importance of this movement was unknown.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies had voted the budget for 1861.

A dispatch from Naples says that two Bourbon committees have been dissolved, and several arrests have been made. 500 muskets were seized by the police.

The *Gazetta di Torino* says the Government have informed Garibaldi that attempts would be made on his life, and that measures have been taken for watching the entry to Caprera.

The discussion on the Loan bill was resumed on the 30th of June.

Sigmar Musalino opposed the bill, and declared that he had no confidence in a Ministry which wished to maintain the alliance with France. He said: "England is the only true friend to Italy," and insisted that France should be compelled to cease the occupation of Rome. The Italians, he continued, cannot wait for an indefinite period the good pleasure of a foreign Power which defends the wickedness of the Roman Government.

Signor Farini said that the statement of Signor Musalino respecting his journey to Chambrey was erroneous. He supported the alliance with France which, he said, is the foundation and shield of popular right, not only of Italy, but of all Europe. Italy is indebted to France and the Emperor for many blessings, the value of which history and ourselves will highly appreciate.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies had voted the budget for 1861.

Six hundred brigands had left Rome for the Apennine frontier.

The Pope again officiated publicly at a mass on the 20th ult. His Holiness was to receive the Diplomatic Corps on July 1st.

A letter from Rome of the 16th June says: On Tuesday next the Pope will probably be convened to his country house at Castel Gondolfo, at court and elsewhere, alarming rumors about his health continue. What is most dwelt on is the gradual weakening of his mental faculties. As to that, I am able to assure you that the Pope's illness is in fact rather moral than physical, and that it proceeds especially from the deep melancholy in which he has been plunged by the reports of the Italian Bishops that schism is inevitable, unless the Church be put in accord with the national sentiments and the present needs of the Italian people.

A despatch from Vienna of June 29 says: For the last four days conferences upon the Hungarian question and the acceptance of the address have been frequently had between the Emperor and the Ministry, and also with the Hungarian Ministers. These conferences have led to no result.

A cabinet council was held on July 1st, at which it was definitely resolved not to accept the address of the Hungarian Diet.

The Ministry will shortly make a statement in the Council of the Empire, respecting the steps which have been taken with regard to Hungary.

A royal rescript had been sent to the Hungarian Diet, in which the address was stigmatized as disloyal, hostile to the rights of the crown, and such as could not be accepted by the Emperor. The Diet was requested to alter the form and contents of the address. In case of refusal it would be dissolved.

A despatch from Pesth, of July 1, says: On the imperial rescript being laid, sealed, on the table of the lower House, the cries were raised of "Return it unopened." After some remonstrances the rescript was quietly read. The rescript was read in the upper House without disturbance.

The Spanish Government had resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco, to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, to render it impregnable, and to colonize the territory.

The official *Gazette* of Madrid, of July 1, publishes a despatch announcing that a band of 300 republicans had risen in insurrection in the environs of Lorca. They were being pursued by royal troops.

C. M. Clay, the American Minister to Russia, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

The judgment given in the late Prussian duel having been confirmed, Major-General Mantteuffel was sent to Magdeburg to undergo sentence of three months' imprisonment in the fortress.

The Paris *Patrie* of June 23 says: The English frigate Terrible anchored at Constantinople on the 28th of June, after having obtained from the Porte the firman required by the convention relative to the straits of the Dardanelles.

The same journal says: The Sultan has introduced reforms in the Imperial household, and has reduced the civil list from 73,000,000 to 72,000,000.

Namik Pacha was appointed Minister of War in the place of Riza Pacha, who was displaced. 500 police servants had been dismissed. Other reforms were expected. Mahomet Ali was in favor with the Sultan.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £379,000.

The Bank of France had decreased 30,000,000 francs specie.

The Archbishop of Ferrara, Cardinal Vancillo, is likely to succeed to the Papal chair in case of the Pope's death.

The Sultan of Turkey has dismissed his seraglio and retains only one wife.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE

Supreme Court of Civil Justice, made on an ex parte petition in the matter of the Land Registry Act, 1850, notice is hereby given, that certain Deeds, dated Victoria, the 23d day of June, 1858, and Victoria, the 23d day of June, 1859, purporting to convey Lots of Land in Victoria Town, known as Lot 76, and known as Lot 1291 on the official map, from the Hudson Bay Company to the grantee therein named, have been lost or mislaid. And I further give no lie that I will give or pay a Reward of Ten Dollars to any person or persons who will bring the said Deeds to me at my Office, or give such information as will lead to their recovery, on or before the 19th day of November, next ensuing.

G. E. DENNES,
Solicitor for Petitioner.
Victoria, 20th August, 1861.

TO LET.

AND

Possession Given Immediately.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE OF THE

Under-signed, on St. John street, James' Bay. The House is lathed and plastered, newly papered, and in excellent order. The Outhouses are, a Wash-house, Stable and Hen-house.

Any gentleman wishing to live a short distance from business will find this a most suitable location. The House contains 4 rooms on the upper flat, and 4 on the lower, including the kitchen.

For particulars apply at my Office, Wharfstreet, JAS. N. THAIN.
Victoria, V. I., 18th Aug., 1861.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS IMPORTED

the finest Mineral Teeth and Dental Materials that are to be got on the Pacific coast, and is ready to furnish sets or single teeth in the best style. Dentistry in all its branches will be attended to by

DR. ZELNER,
Office in the Drug Store, cor. Government and Yates streets.

MACDONALD & CO.,

Yates street, Victoria, V. I.

SELL EXCHANGE

drawn at sight or on time, on

Coutts & Co., London.

Bank of State of New York, New York.

DRAFFTS ON

San Francisco, California.

Portland, Oregon.

GOLD DUST

and Bullion purchased at the highest rates.

ADVANCES MADE

on gold dust left for assay at Government Assay Office, New Westminister; or it sent for assay or coining at the New United States Mint, San Francisco.

Collections made on reasonable terms, and a

General Banking Business Transacted.

Victoria, V. I., July 19, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES WILL NOT BE

responsible for any debts contracted on account of the Kaffir Chief, without their authority.

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responsible for any debts contracted

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Wednesday Morning, August 21, 1861.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, August 20, 1861.
House met at 17 minutes past three o'clock, Present—The Speaker, and Messrs. Waddington, McDonald, Foster, Franklin, Gordon, Cary, Burnaby and Tolmie.

THE ESTIMATES.

House in Committee of the Whole on the Estimates, Mr. Waddington in the chair.

The salary of the Clerk of the Treasury, £200 per annum, was first considered.

The chairman remarked that if the Treasury office was in the main building, a clerk would hardly be necessary.

Mr. Helmcken believed it would be much better to have the office in the main building.

Mr. Gordon was of the same opinion.

The salary was allowed, Mr. Helmcken giving notice of a recommendation to the Executive that all the offices be placed in one building.

The Colonial Secretary's clerk was allowed £300 per annum.

The item appropriating £75 for a messenger was postponed.

The Attorney-General was voted a clerk at an annual salary of £200.

In the Lands and Works Department, the Assistant Surveyor's salary was fixed at £350.

Mr. Burnaby hardly saw the necessity for an Assistant Surveyor-General when all the surveys were made by contract with outside surveyors.

Mr. Foster characterized the present system pursued in the Lands and Works Department as poor one, but gave the Surveyor-General credit for one monument of efficiency. [Laughter.]

Mr. Tolmie was of opinion that an assistant was required, and that outside surveyors were necessary and proper.

The Chairman spoke of the absence of the Surveyor-General, and immediately on his return, the assistant goes off. Was the House voting him a salary during his absence?

Mr. Cary—This salary is to be paid a person to take his place.

Mr. Waddington had been told that half-salary was drawn by officials during their absence.

Mr. Cary was sure such had been the case only with the Surveyor-General.

Mr. Foster looked upon the office of Surveyor-General as the most important in the Colony. He must have competent assistants, and the plan of giving the work to outside parties was a bad one. Owing to the absence of the Assistant Surveyor in England, no satisfactory answer with regard to lands could be obtained at the office. If the Colony is to retain its land office, proper persons must be placed in charge.

Mr. Cary alluded to the length of time which the officials had been absent from home, and thought their desire to see friends again somewhat excusable.

Mr. McDonald said that £60 had been paid to the Surveyor's Assistant, he should oppose the passage of the item of £300 for outside expenses.

Mr. Waddington wished to state that the perfect incompetency of the Land Office was well known, and that the Governor was in a certain degree to be blamed for allowing persons to hold situations the duties of which they were incapable of performing. He also stated that the grading of Store street was a perfect disgrace to the town, that the earth taken from Government street was used for improving the contractor's private property, and that the embankment on Douglas street was made contrary to law. He observed also that people who had any business at the Land Office were treated in the most rude and uncivil manner, and that the late Assistant Surveyor had told one of the most respectable merchants in town "that he was perfectly sick of the interruption of the low people of Victoria."

Mr. Cary observed that the Hon. member ought to have laid his complaint before the Governor.

Mr. Waddington stated that he would have done so had he not been prevented by illness.

The sum was finally passed. There was also a sum of £50 voted for drawing materials, stationery, etc.

Expenses of Land Office, £300.

Mr. Cary thought that trunk roads should be laid out as soon as possible.

Mr. Foster observed that if any confidence was placed in the Land Office he was sure twice the sum would be voted, but that he thought the Surveyor-General was incapable of fulfilling the duties of his office.

Mr. Franklin agreed with the honorable member who had just spoken with regard to the incapacity of the Surveyor-General, and stated that £200 had been voted last year for the construction of a road to Cowichan, which had not even been commenced.

The sum of £300 for expenses was passed.

Legislative Council, £200; passed.

House of Assembly, £450; passed.

Printing, £600.

Mr. Waddington thought that the sum for printing should be for all departments.

Mr. Burnaby proposed that the sum of £450 be voted instead of £600; carried.

Fire Brigade, £150; passed.

Purchase of Hose, &c., £350.

Mr. Helmcken offered an amendment that the sum should be reduced £100, which was not seconded and the original sum was accordingly passed.

The committee then rose and reported progress, and the House was adjourned till to-day at three o'clock, P. M.

RELIKS OF THE GREAT GALE.—The great gale of the night of November 10, 1860, will long be remembered on this part of the coast from the awful destruction of human life and property which occurred during its prevalence in the vicinity of Cape Flattery. Several vessels were known to have been lost inside of the Straits, but only the other day it was ascertained that two other vessels were lost outside, between San Juan harbor and Barclay Sound. On the last trip of the schooner Meg Merrilles to Barclay Sound, Capt. Stamp informs us that the vessel was brought to anchor and a boat sent ashore for water, when the discovery was made that the remains of two vessels lay almost side by side on the beach. One was apparently nearly new, about 70 tons burthen, and California built. The other was of about 150 tons, with oak timber and planking, green painted waterways—evidently an old vessel. The beach is a plain one, and about fifteen miles above Cape Flattery. The John Marshall, the D. L. Clinch, and another supposed to be the Dance, were all lost on the 10th of November, inside of Cape Flattery. The fact of the wrecks alluded to being found outside of the Cape, leaves no room for doubt but they were lost about the same time as the others, and that all on board perished.

THE "CARIBOO" HULL.—The hull of this ill-fated steamer was yesterday towed to Laing's shipyard, where it will be placed in a state of repair.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Ryckman & Marks,
Wholesale Dealers and Importers

WINES and LIQUORS,
Wharf, Opposite Yates Street.

OFFER FOR SALE

JAS. HENNESSY'S FINE PALE Brandy

Vintage 1855, Grand Dauphin's do do

Vintage 1856, Ed. Lann's do do

Vintage 1853, A. ex. Seignette's Brandy, in quarts and eights.

Martini & Co.'s Brandy, do do

American Brandy, Whiskys, Gin, etc., etc.

O. G. James' Rum, Barre's Scotch Whisky,

O. Magoo's Whisky (Bourbon), Bowes XXII Whisky, do

Superior Old Tom, Superior Old Gin,

do do St. Croix Rum, Choice Old Port Wine,

do Sherry do

Charette's Cognac (Cheateau La Rose and J. Durand)

do in bulk, fine article.

Champagne, (Ex. Chiquot,) quarts and pints,

do (Louis Laroche) do do

(Debeck & Bergh's) pony size.

Siechen, Boier's, Leslie's, Scher's Morning Call,

Hostetter's Sodas and Orange Bitters,

Syrups, Cordials, Oder Schnapps,

Wormwood Old G. Brandy,

do, etc., etc., etc.

—ALSO—

4 bales Choice Hops,

For sale low by RYCKMAN'S MARKS,

Wharf street.

REMOVAL.

C. VEREYDHEN, Contractor and Builder,

Has removed his Office to the Brick Building

Corner of Douglas and Fort streets, upstairs.

AND IS PREPARED TO CONTRACT

FOR or superintend the erection of Brick or

Stone Buildings of any kind.

Parties who intend to build will do well to call

and plans will be shown for brick stones or dealings

and will be quoted at a trifling cost over that of a

wooden building.

Plans and drawings of every style and specification

made at the shortest notice in 27 days.

S. E. LASSEUR,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

AT REINHART BROS. STORE,

VICTORIA, V. I.

Victoria, May 13, 1831.

R. C. JANION, JANION, GREEN & CO., Liverpool, Holloway, Sandwich Island.

JANION & GREEN, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Foot of Johnson st., near the Bridge,

feet 25-30'. Victoria, V. I.

Agents for the Liverpool Board of Underwriter

HENRY NATHAN,

REPORTER AND GENERAL COMM

MISSION MELBOURNE, No. 9 Wharf street

Victoria, V. I. june 30.

LOST !

ON MONDAY LAST, A SOBRELL HORSE

with a white face ; sound and bold. Whoever

buys the same to the Colonist once will be re-

warded.

RECEIVED,

EX MARCELLA,

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service and Prayer Books,

Both handsomely and plainly Bound,

—ALSO—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Superior English Stationery.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

auil 1m

PIONEER SHAVING SALOON :

—AND—

BATH HOUSE !

W. D. MOSES

CONTINUES AT HIS OLD STAND,

C BATHS 50 CENTS. The Pioneer Bath House is

the only one in town that supplies its customers with pure Spring Water.

Government Street, Opposite Post Office,

june 1m

TOWN OF SAANICH

FOR SALE.

LOTS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR

SALE in the new Town and Waterfront, Place

Saanich on Bay or Summer Bay, or on the

South end North, and adjoining lots,

many other advantages, the lovely spot to be on the

best and most eligible in this part of the

Island, being only 12 miles from Victoria

The price of town lots at 25 dollars per acre.

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